

STR

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart;
And raging now therein with restless *strife*,
Do't tyrannize in every weaker part.
The giant struck so mainly mercilefs,
That could have overthrow'n a stony tower;
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower.
But he was wary of that deadly *strife*.
STOUT. *n. f.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stoutan*,
Gothick, is to strike.]
1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword.
Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in fore,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more.
2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout-hearted* are spoiled, they have slept their sleep.
He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous
man, which he had been long reputed to be.
3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*.
There virtue and *stout* honour paid the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debar'd.
4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And tuck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea.
STOUT. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.
Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the leas behind.

STOUTLY. *adv.* [*from stout*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [*from stout*]
1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue
and *stoutness* after.
3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death;
With as stout heart as thou.
TOSTOW. *v. a.* [*from stow*, old Frisick, a place; *stowen*,
Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay
in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
I'll holders of the fiddle-bow;
Two aged pistols he did *stow*.
Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides.
All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded,
stowed in dungeons, or condemn'd to work in the mines.

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores.
STOWAGE. *n. f.* [*from stow*]
1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures, when
the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandise of as great a value.
2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*.

STOWE. *see*. Whether singly or jointly are the same with the
Saxon *stow*, a place.
STRA'BISM. *n. f.* [*from strabismus*, Fr. *strabisme*.] A squinting; act
of looking askint.

STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*Supposed to come from striddle or stride*.]
To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other
to the right and left.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and
he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs.
To STRA'GGLE. [*Of this word no etymology is known*;
it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stravare*, Italian,
of *extraviam*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to
ramble.
But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and fees the journey's end;
I *straggled* on too far.

Having pass'd the Syrens, they came between Seylla and
Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seem'd to cast out
great store of flames and smoke.

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A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him.
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot
keep their minds from *straggling*.
2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great
quantity.
They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who
out of weariness stay'd behind.

From *straggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake.

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.
Were they content to prune the lavish vine,
Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine,
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the
hedge that *straggles* too far out.

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand
single.
Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house;
Yet still he was at hand.

STRA'GGLE. *n. f.* [*from straggle*.]
1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one
who rambles without any settled direction.
The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers*
from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and often-
times use to work much mischief.

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars.
His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*,
and the other half broken.
2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.
Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth.

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*from stract*, old Dutch. It is well observed by
Ainsworth, that for not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and
for narrow *strait*; but for *straight*, which is sometimes found,
there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.
Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva.

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have like-
wise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with
the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require
somewhat a stronger blast.
There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there
is one only which is *straight*.

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round.
When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under
the water, the water gives me a false idea.

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*, *strait*, Fr.
[See STRAIT.]
Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great of-
ficers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first put-
ting on, but did by and by wear loose enough.

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*from strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immedi-
ately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the ad-
jective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.
If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not fend them. I will after *straight*.
And tell him so.

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are
not the most pernicious.
With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where the æthereal spirits must appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *strait*.
Around, around the place I fumigate.

I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.

STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [*from straight*.] To make not
crooked; to make *straight*.
A crooked stick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent
on the clean contrary side.

Of our selves being apt to err, the only way which we
have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his
will, whose footsteps naturally are right.
STRAIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [*from straight*.] Rectitude; the con-
trary to crookedness.

Some are for maps, as fir and pine, because of their length
and *straightness*.
STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [*from straight* and *way*.] Immediately
straight.

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Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare.
Soon as he entered was, the door *straightway*
Did shut.

This stands my state, 'twixt Cade and York distrest;
Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate.
Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch;
And *straightway* give thy soul to him thou serv'st.

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a
bloody fight.
As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightway*.
The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after
the percussion; but ceaseth *straightway* if the bell or string be
touched.

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then
straightway hurries steams up into the atmosphere.
To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*from strindre*, French.]
1. To squeeze through something.
Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and
strained.
2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand.
3. To squeeze in an embrace.
I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slip'd and vanish'd.

4. To strain to weaken by too much violence.
The jury make no more scruple to pass against an English-
man and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to
drink milk unstrained.
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face.

5. To put to its utmost strength.
By this we see in a cause of religion, to how desperate ad-
ventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own
part, having law and authority against them.
Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *strain*.

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I let my foot on's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,
Strain his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words.

My earthly by his heavenly overpow'd,
Which had long flood under, *strain'd* to th' height
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down.

The lark and linner sing with rival notes;
They *strain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring.
Nor yet content, the *strain* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before.

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to
strain himself a little for his son's breeding.
Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream,
without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and
majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the ora-
tors of Greece and Rome.

Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves.
6. To make *strait* or tense.
A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*,
may fall into the same tone.
Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care.

7. To push beyond the proper extent.
See they suffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous.

There can be no other meaning in this expression, how-
ever some may pretend to *strain* it.
8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.
The lark sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing strains.

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd*: in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness.

To STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.
To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men.
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start.

That death may not them idly find 't attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end.

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Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epittles to the king.
2. To be filtred by compression.
Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural sp. ings of fresh
water: but it is the sea water; because the pit filled according
to the measure of the tide, and the sea water passing or *strain-*
ing through the sands leaveth the saltness behind them.

STRAIN. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. An injury by too much violence.
Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*;
but if broken, is never well set again.

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity,
as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or
strains.
2. [*from* Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*.
Of approv'd valour.
Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strain*,
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits.

Why do'st thou falsely feign
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love.

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain*.
3. Hereditary disposition.
Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain*
of man's bred out into baboon and monkey.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated,
spoil the *strain* of a nation.
4. A file or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs,
the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all re-
ligion and virtue.
In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence,
as are any where to be found in our language.

5. Song; note; sound.
Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an in-
strument, and play false *strains* upon thee.

Orpheus self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of h-ap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half-regain'd Eurydice.

Their heav'nly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft music mourn the fall of man.
When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main.

6. Rank; character.
But thou who lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.

7. Turn; tendency.
Because hereticks have a *strain* of madness, he applied her
with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time
might haply reduce her to good order.

8. Manner of violent speech or action.
You have shew'd to-day your valiant *strain*,
And fortune led you well.

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magna-
nimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio
Africanus, of whom Livy saith, *ultima primi cedebant*.
STRAINER. *n. f.* [*from strain*.] An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a
finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for
feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin.
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a *strainer* to dispart

The husky terrene dregs from purer milk.
The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal ves-
sels the *strainers* to separate the pure emulsion from its feces.

STRAIT. *adj.* [*from strait*, French; *stretto*, Italian.]
1. Narrow; close; not wide.
Witnesses, like watches go
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;
And where in conscience they're *straight* laid,
'Tis ten to one that side is call'd.

2. Close; intimate.
He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty
Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as
apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive.